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What Constitution for Nigeria?

When a constituent assembly is finally chosen to draw up the constitution for civilian government in Nigeria it will not be short of ideas. Although the target date for the ending of military rule, 1976, still seems far away, an eager constitutional debate was going on in Nigeria even before the war ended. To some extent, the debate has been informal, or conducted in the newspapers. But there have also been more formal discussions, particularly at the universities. For constitutional matters the most important of these formal discussions was probably the one organised by the Institute of Administration at Ahmadu Bello University in 1970, whose report* has now been published. The participants included senior civil servants from all over the country, politicians and businessmen, as well as university people, and the report summarises the general feeling of the conference as well as offering the formal papers. Nor did the conference neglect to follow the advice of the Governor of the North Central State, who urged it to be "frank and fearless".

Although in his opening paper Mallam Ibrahim Talir urged the need for Nigerian "models", other participants appeared either to be fairly satisfied with the existing civilian constitution, or to look to institutions already working elsewhere. It may work in a Nigerian way, but there

**Administrative & Political Developments: Prospects of Nigeria (Edited by Mahmud Tukur. Ahmadu Bello University Bookshop, Zaria, £N1.00 in Nigeria, £1.50 elsewhere)*

are no new Nigerian forms for the machinery of government. Mallam Ibrahim, however, suggested an excellent "test" by which Nigerians could judge the degree of unity that their nation has reached. "A society or any group of people... will have become integrated or unified when individuals in the society are perfect substitutes for each other subject only to variations deriving from distinctions of class, status and occupation."

The subject of national integration naturally played a considerable part in the conference. As Prof. Tughiyele put it: "we have got Nigeria, we want to make our citizens Nigerians." Everybody agreed that a Federal form of government was essential, although views about the nature of the Federation diverged considerably.

These views centred, first of all, on the relations of the new states, both among themselves and with the Federal Government. It was generally agreed that creation of the states had immensely strengthened national unity and the position of the Federal Government, but while there were some references to the 52 states of the USA, the general view was that there was no need to add to the present number of states in Nigeria, even if minor boundary adjustments should prove necessary. Any addition would not only be costly and inefficient, but might lead to the "tyranny of small states" over the larger and to the "installation of small tin gods". Nigerian states should not be "ethnic", since that would defeat the very purposes of the Federal cause.

The conference went so far as to urge

the Head of State to declare that the Boundaries Commission would do more than make marginal boundary adjustments. Since the conference in General Gowon has said that consideration of the establishment of new states could not begin until at least 1974, the conference was right to note that the possibility that new states might be created introduced an element of instability into some existing states. Mallam Mahmud Tukur, Director of the host institute, made the point that if, as some advocate, the old provinces became virtually states, Nigeria would once again have a unitary Government since the new states would be quite incapable of maintaining services, and the remoteness of government from the people, which the new states were supposed to overcome, would increase. There was, however, surprisingly strong support for the idea of a new Federal capital.

Mr. Philip Asiodu, the Federal Permanent Secretary, maintained that in Nigeria now the Government was the dominant "instrument of change and progress. This made the Civil Service of crucial importance (Alhaji Yusuf Gobir casually mentioned Nigeria's "gradual albeit unconscious acceptance of socialism" as another reason for paying great attention to the calibre of the public services). Mr. Asiodu said that there was no real "equality" between the Federal and States Civil Services, however important the state services must be. The Federal service must be the "elite service". At the same time state services



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should recruit from all over the country remembering that a "stranger" might often be more effective, or loyal, than a "local son". Not surprisingly Mr J. O. Ibuje, of the Mid-west service, pointed out that many permanent secretaries in the states carried heavier responsibilities than some in Lagos, and that many of them had no desire to go to Lagos. The Federal Government could make its mark nationally, not by making its officials an elite but by showing itself to be fair, dynamic and receptive to popular aspirations. Nobody, apparently, asked how, unless there is considerable interchange between the federal and the state services with the opportunity for federal administrative officials to operate in local government, these officials can understand the country they govern.

The subject of revenue allocation, on which Mr. M. O. Adewumi of Ibadan delivered a very precise paper, aroused little heat, one of the best omens for Nigerian unity. It was generally agreed that the states could increase their own revenues, but it was asked how a sales tax, even if levied at the wholesale point, could work unless it was uniform throughout the states. Mr. Adewumi urged establishment of a permanent Fiscal Commission whose main objective would be to ensure uniformity in state tax laws and rates. But the general feeling of the Conference was that revenue allocation between the Federation and the states could be made a far less urgent issue if the Federation took over responsibility for the most important single item for state expenditure, education. This would assist the Federal Government to pursue the objective of uniformity in education. There was general agreement, too, that the poverty of statistics and the possibility of "rigging" them made any revenue allocation system which depended upon "derivation" most unreliable.

The position of political parties in the future was discussed - Dr. Olatunbosun of Ibadan urged a boycott of "isms" and a "no-party" system of government to drive away such evils as thuggery. There were suggestions about the composition of a constituent assembly, the civil service was put forward as a possible "check" against the excesses of politicians (against this its non-political nature was emphasised to the full). It was asked whether civil servants were overpaid, in relation to national standards of living, or underpaid in relation to salaries in private industry. The conference strongly opposed the idea that appointments to the Federal civil service and statutory bodies should be governed by a "quota" system for the states, although, apparently, not facing up to the consequences of a state appearing to "dominate" a particular body.

What matters, however, is not whether particular proposals were sound, or likely to find their way into a new constitution, what matters is that such a gathering in Nigeria under military rule should have felt free not only to question existing arrangements, including the organisation of the army itself, but to put forward confidently such wide-ranging ideas

PROGRESS REPORT ON KANO

From a correspondent

Conventional sources of revenue can no longer cope with the public demand for social and economic growth, said Alhaji Audu Bako, Military Governor of Kano State, introducing the state Budget for 1972-73. The Government would therefore engage itself in any activity which was revenue-yielding, and not simply sit back. In the coming year the State would raise locally up to £3.8m. as opposed to £3.4m last year, making a total revenue of some £17.8m., the balance coming from Federal sources. Recurrent expenditure would be some £12,700,000 and capital expenditure some £13m. from a total revenue of just over £28m. They should be able to meet "comfortably" their "humble" expenditure of some £27m.

In Kano State, as in other northern states, local government authorities are an important source of revenue and important providers of services. They have budgeted for a recurrent expenditure of almost £2m. in the coming year, with an additional small sum for capital. Local Education Authorities have budgeted for recurrent expenditure of over £1,100,000 and capital expenditure of almost £1,000,000.

No more water shortage

Reviewing last year's achievements and prospects for the coming year the Governor said that they had accomplished much of the programme under the 4-year development plan. The Bagauda Lake Hotel would soon be opened at the site of the project which had already ensured that Kano would experience no water shortage. When the Tiga and Karaye dams were complete there should be no shortage of water anywhere in the whole state. Local government reforms continued. On the one hand the state government would take over certain functions from the local government authorities, on the other all employees of the authorities would receive equal treatment under the new Local Government Service Board. The state administration was in good heart but over 100 entitled senior officers were without quarters. The Government welcomed the indigenisation decree and was prepared to assist Kano State businessmen to take over foreign interests under the decree.

Mr Ishmael Taylor-Kamara

In a report published in our issue December 31, 1971, we stated that the External Affairs Minister of Sierra Leone, Mr. Pratt, had flown to New York to take over as president of the Security Council after criticisms of the performance of Sierra Leone's Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Ishmael Taylor-Kamara.

Plans were under way for a state television service, a cultural affairs unit had been created in the Information Section of the Governor's office, as had a tourism unit. The State Liaison Office in Lagos had proved of great value, particularly in saving time and money in dealing with Lagos offices. It had a telex link with Kano. Among industries being considered as a result of a foreign tour by a group from the State were a modern abattoir, a cotton ginny, a flour mill, the manufacture of glucose and the assembly of agricultural machinery. The state-owned Kano State Investment Company had now begun operations.

The Governor paid particular tribute to the Ministry of Finance which, in spite of a shortage of staff, had succeeded in handling in 1971-72 some £48m., an increase of some 300 per cent over the money it handled during its first year of existence. Revenue under the personal tax law had risen by some 60 per cent although modification in the rates would now halt the rise. The state's financial situation was "extremely healthy". Executive capacity to spend had now caught up with the revenue capacity. During the two years to last March they had spent some £20m. on capital account. Of this £20m. some £13m. had been found from the state's own surpluses and, taking into account other state contributions, they had financed over three-quarters of this expenditure themselves. But the capital development fund was now down to about £3m. and they would have to look increasingly elsewhere for finance for the rest of the four year plan.

Revenues still rising

During the last financial year state revenues were estimated to have reached some £16,500,000. Expenditure was £10m., leaving a surplus for capital expenditure. They expected state revenues in the coming year to rise by some eight per cent, although the Federal Government fixed the rates for revenue it raised for the states. On the other hand, ever rising recurrent costs threatened the growth of the capital budget. The provision for education alone, at £4,750,000, was now more than the state's total expenditure for 1968/69.

We would like to make clear that the purpose of Mr Pratt's visit to New York was to act as host to a farewell party in honour of U Thant, the retiring UN Secretary-General. As a Foreign Secretary, Mr. Pratt automatically assumed leadership of the delegation and as a result he presided over one morning meeting and part of an evening meeting of the Security Council while he was in New York.



Old Kano new projects.

Emphasising the importance of agriculture in the state the Governor said that by 1975 they hoped to produce some 100,000 tons of wheat annually, through irrigation in Hadeja. This amounted to more than half the annual gross federal imports of wheat, and would save over £3m. in foreign exchange. The tractor hiring unit was increasing its activities and the groundnut seed multiplication scheme, now to be extended to other crops, had proved to be a great success. A new farming loan scheme would be introduced which would include the hiring of heavy equipment at subsidised rates. Several more fish ponds would be established. A pre-investment study was being carried out by consultants on the proposed new abattoir, and equipment had been purchased for the proposed new Kano Cold Meat Market. In the year £3m. had been set aside for capital expenditure on agriculture.

Road extension was going ahead, and inter-state communications in particular would be improved. They now had a 25-year highway development plan. For education, recurrent expenditure of £3,777,000 was budgeted, and for capital expenditure some £2m. Education of all kinds, including literacy classes under the adult education scheme, was being rapidly expanded. By next January places would be available for 28,000 pupils in year one in elementary schools.

This was in accordance with well established protocol and implied no criticism whatever of Mr. Taylor-Kamara's conduct as President. Mr. Taylor-Kamara was, in fact, President for at least twenty meetings of the Security Council in December 1971.

We apologise to Mr. Taylor-Kamara for any distress or embarrassment our report may have caused him.

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Coffee producers' new approach

By a correspondent

Current attempts by producing nations operating outside the International Coffee Agreement to control the world supply of coffee are being watched closely by West African countries. The experiment is important both because several West African countries are trying to expand coffee production and because success or failure could have a powerful effect on international trading in other commodities, particularly cocoa.

As the biggest producer on the continent, Ivory Coast has the most direct interest in production or export controls, and was one of the original committee of four who announced after a two-day meeting in Bogota last March that they intended to "carry out effective and immediate control of supply". The others in the group were Brazil, Colombia and Angola.

This concord, the most remarkable aspect of which was the overcoming of the feud between Arabica producers (mostly South American) and Robusta producers (mostly African), was given further force by the "Geneva Document", signed by eleven producers with promises to sign from three others, together accounting for 85 per cent of world output. The aim was to deprive the consuming nations of a voice in regulating prices.

One of the methods to be used is the establishment of an organisation, on commercial lines, "to participate in the marketing of coffee as a profitable venture". This could mean that if a country was forced to sell to fulfil its quota requirements under the coffee Agreement the new body could buy the coffee as it came onto the market, thus acting as a sort of buffer stock. Since the purpose of increasing quota sales is to force down prices, the producers' initiative represents a head-on confrontation with the Agreement which has regulated the market since 1962.

Whether the producers can preserve the necessary degree of co-operation is yet to be seen, as is the attitude of the consumers. There is a real danger that these recent moves will strengthen the hands of the lobby within the United States which opposes American membership of the pact. Other consumer nations may feel that if the producers are trying to by-pass the carefully worked-out provisions of the Agreement there is no point in the consumers participating in the re-negotiation of another five-year Agreement, which is due to come into effect on September 1973.

The unknown factor is the long-term view taken of the existing pact by the producers. Do they regard their initiative as a calculated risk which might push up the overall level of prices while the general umbrella protection provided by the Agreement continues, or are they operating on the assumption that the Agreement is not in their interests and can be disregarded?

This latter view is supported in a study by the Haslemere Declaration Group, which argues that the Agreement has worked to the advantage of the consumers, postponed solutions to the basic problem of over-production, and functioned to perpetuate the gap between the industrialised and the developing countries. It also lambasts the "absurdly inadequate" attempts at diversification, one object of the coffee agreement. Tanzania's former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. D. M. Bryceon, has criticised the coffee organisation for producing bargains for the American housewife but doing little to benefit the developing countries. In view of the fact that a coffee farmer selling unwashed coffee will make about 4p a pound, that terminal market's coffee fetches between 17p and 23p per pound, and that consumers pay about £1 for a pound of instant coffee, Mr. Bryceon's comment appears to miss the point which is that, as with petroleum, it is the producers and consumers who have been suffering while the middlemen, the oil companies and the coffee industry, reap the benefits of price distortions.

Growing dissatisfaction with the operation of the pact was exacerbated by last December's dollar devaluation, the cost of which fell heavily on developing countries. Resolution to take action was cemented when consumers refused to sanction an increase of four US cents per lb to offset the effect of devaluation, followed by the refusal of the USA and Canada to support even a compromise suggestion for a two cents a lb rise.

Danger of surplus

Against these complaints the producers must set the basic supply-demand situation. The final estimate for the 1971-72 crop is 70.7m. bags, the largest harvest since 1965-66. After allowing for consumption in the producing countries, about 52m. bags will be available for export, compared to demand estimated at between 53m. and 54m. bags. It is therefore almost certain that this will be the sixth consecutive year in which current output has been insufficient to meet total world demand. But the FAO has warned, in its publication *Agricultural Commodity Projections 1970-1980*, that "the long-term outlook of the whole coffee sector would be greatly changed if for any reason the Agreement lapsed. The history of the commodity has shown the readiness with which a persistent surplus can be generated".

A surplus means lower prices. This would be disastrous for Ivory Coast, where coffee accounts for more than 40 per cent of the value of all exports and where an estimated 2.3m. people, about half the population, receive all or part of their income from coffee, and for Angola, where an estimated 190,000 people are engaged in coffee cultivation. It would also have a seriously inhibiting effect on

the coffee industries in Sierra Leone (which was awarded a basic quota of 127,000 bags for 1971-72 compared with 98,400 bags the previous year), Nigeria (67,600 bags), Ghana (66,300), Liberia (78,000), Dahomey (42,900), Gabon (23,500) and Congo (32,500). These countries chafe at the small quota increases which they are allocated each year but at least they have a degree of security vital to a small but expanding crop.

The African Robusta producers, however, have an added consideration to take into account when deciding their stand on the coffee pact and the new initiative. Because large-scale production in Africa is a relatively recent development, it is not reflected in the export quotas of African countries. Attempts to increase their quotas are invariably blocked by Brazil and the USA, who dominate the ICO. The new informal producers agreement, because it arises out of the current supply situation, could conceivably offer greater benefits than the formal pact, rooted in an out-dated supply situation.

It should be noted, in the light of the decisions which have to be made by Commonwealth African countries about their relationship with the European Economic Community, that the Franco-phone Associated states are virtually guaranteed a market for part of their output as they have an import duty advantage of seven per cent in the EEC over other producers. The East African countries - Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania - gained the same advantage in January 1971.

The difficulties faced by the producers in making their new approach succeed were highlighted last week with the announcement by Uganda that it would probably not sign the "Geneva Document" because its demands for an additional export entitlement of 93,000 bags on grounds of economic necessity had been turned down by other producers. The Ugandans suggested that producers would be better advised in seeking the co-operation of consumers in attaining higher prices.

A ray of hope remains in spite of this apparent back-tracking, however. The Ugandans stressed that they did not plan to flood the market with coffee, or take action which might jeopardise the Geneva agreement. Even an informal arrangement such as this could bring considerable benefits - indeed, it is tactically sound because less likely to produce a united backlash by consumers. The possible achievements of this low-key approach have been highlighted by the cocoa producers in recent months: for the first time they tried to market their produce in an orderly fashion, modifying their usual aggressive efforts to gain an advantage over each other in the interests of all. As a result, prices on the London and New York markets did not fall to the levels expected earlier in the season.

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MATCHET'S DIARY

Only weeks after sending for publication in this journal a tribute to the memory of his friend and collaborator, E. H. Duckworth, Kenneth Murray has died in a road accident on his way from Lagos to the Mid-West. He first came to Nigeria in 1927, when the Education Department wanted an art teacher for government secondary schools in Lagos. Murray, then 24, and studying art after leaving Balliol, got the job and for ten years, with methods regarded then as unconventional, taught at Lagos, and at Ibadan and Umuahia Government Colleges. He was particularly anxious to train talented pupils as art teachers since he felt that by himself teaching individuals would achieve little. Among his pupils was Ben Enwonwu, some of whose work, with that of his other pupils, Murray exhibited in London in 1937.

It is, however, his association with the Museum in Lagos which is important, an association he maintained even after he had retired from Government service 17 years ago to live at his home at Tarkwa Bay. He was one of the first to determine that Nigeria's antiquities should not only be preserved but should be preserved in Nigeria. It was Duckworth, who came to Nigeria in 1929, who persuaded the Government to pass legislation to prevent export of antiquities, but the war, when Murray was in the army, held things up. He was released in 1943 to become first Surveyor of the new Antiquities Service. A Government Archaeologist was later appointed and Murray soon held an exhibition in Lagos which proved that the public at large did want to "save" their antiquities. Murray's own collection, which he intended for the Museum when there should be one, was impressive and Sir John Field, as he later became, had presented his collection of bronzes found near Awka to the Government. When Murray moved, his collection moved with him, but finally, in 1953, when the Antiquities Ordinance was at last passed, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, as Minister of Works, put plans in hand for the building of museums. In 1955 the Lagos Museum was opened and Murray's collection at last had a proper home.

Murray was regarded as somewhat eccentric by many of his British fellow civil servants. He was shy and not gregarious, his manner was withdrawn and his speech staccato. But he bubbled with enthusiasm and Nigerians, if not the British, always found him to be the most friendly of men. On his retirement he could not contemplate leaving the country where he had worked for almost 30 years and he remained a well-known figure in Lagos. Typically he was riding as an ordinary passenger in a bus when he met his end.

• Nigeria appears to have offered no obstacle to Bangladesh membership of the Commonwealth. Nigeria was certainly not keen on the idea but was not

prepared to take opposition to the point where it might endanger Commonwealth harmony. The same has been true of other African leaders and Dr. Arikpo has said that Nigeria had never considered leaving the Commonwealth over this issue, although with memories of secession inside Nigeria itself, the Nigerians are necessarily suspicious of any secessionist state. Dr. Arikpo emphasised that Nigeria would re-examine her Commonwealth membership over two issues only. These were the British policy towards the Smith regime in Rhodesia and British arms sales in South Africa.

Immediately after the war and well into last year Nigerians tended to dismiss references to financial problems or foreign exchange shortages by pointing to oil revenues. With surprising speed all this has changed. Everybody now is asking what is to happen when the oil is finished and Federal Government spokesmen are constantly warning their fellow-countrymen that the oil revenues do not absolve them from developing new sources of income or from hard work. This is a welcome development, although, as far as I know, nobody can really say even now how long Nigeria's oil may last. We have been warned that all the world's supplies may come to an end before the end of the century, leaving mankind, which has come to depend on oil for its transport, in a most parlous plight.

"Most of Nigeria's major resources and industries are now dominated, or totally owned, by foreign interests... Mining interests are 60 per cent foreign-owned... There is virtually total foreign ownership of the car industry, pharmaceutical production, tobacco, food processing, paints, communications, and agricultural equipment... The concern over British investment is growing. Britain's share of Nigeria's overseas investment - 48 per cent - is slipping fast, but emotional feelings that might have welcomed British money to balance American influence has almost disappeared with British moves to the Common Market." In this report from the *Guardian* I have substituted Nigeria for Australia, from where the report comes.

According to the Foreign Minister, who is to lead a trade delegation to West Africa in June, the area might become a valuable market for Brazil's developing industry, but "for the time being we shall offer such basic products as coffee and cocoa". Have the industrialists who are setting up a Brazilian commercial centre in Lagos done so little market research? In the meantime another Brazilian trade delegation is to go to Africa - to study prospects in Angola and Mozambique.



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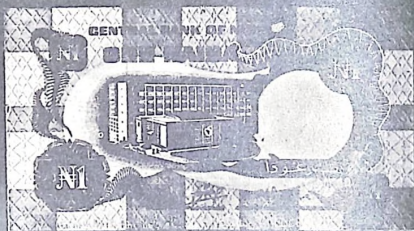
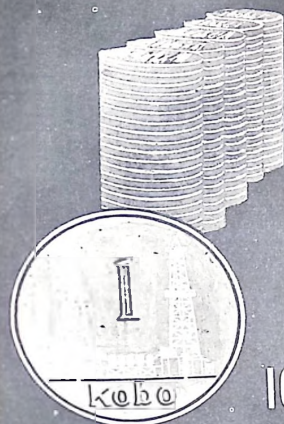
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Letters to the Editor

An end to the Nigerian sociology debate

SIR—The hysterical response to Peter Waterman's summary of the proceedings of the NASA conference at Zaria has become absurd. We feel compelled, as members of the Association, whose views have been attacked, to reply.

Although there are individual variations, the commentaries share common anxieties. First, they charge us with having defiled the sacred dogma of "value-free" sociology in their mythical conception of a universal social science. Dr. Anya, in particular, considers our sacrifice to be a defence mechanism, "a relapse into chauvinistic posturing—a protective cover—to cover up inability to contribute significantly to the understanding of our environment." While we with our "pendant for press publicity" patiently await Dr. Anya's significant scientific contribution to our Nigerian environment (not Leeds!) the following points must be made:

Even a cursory reading of the history of the social sciences would show that these sciences developed out of social contentions and that the founding fathers were explicitly partisan despite the illusory claims of impartiality of many of their contemporary disciples. In the last five years many "sociology of sociology books" issuing from even the most liberal sources attest to this fundamental partisanship. The vital issue has always been not whether there is partisanship, but on whose side it is.

In the light of Dr. Anya's phobia about the possibility and necessity of a Nigerian or African Sociology, is he, perhaps, unaware of the terms "American sociology", "British sociology", "German", "French" or even "European sociology", "Japanese sociology" and "Soviet sociology"? Are these not accepted terms? Or is anxiety about an African Sociology related to the possibility that we, the erstwhile objects of anthropological and sociological inquiry, in now taking the initiative may arrive at some inconvenient conclusions?

Secondly critics allege that advocacy of commitment to the concrete issues of African liberation, is tantamount to "ethnocentrism" (Madu) and is "subversive or incompatible with (the sociologist's role) as man of ideas, in a society bereft of such commodities" (Anya). From this elitist standpoint they urge us to pursue some "higher responsibility" in providing "information" for those responsible for guiding society: "community leaders, businesses and governments". Is the provision of information to businesses etc., which, in our circumstances, mean foreign monopoly capital, not incompatible with advocacy of a value-free sociology?

As for Father Schuyler, we are amazed that he, a professor of sociology in an African university, equates the use of science in the cause of the Nigerian masses and African autonomy with its use in sustained apartheid.

Adrian Peace's cynicism about the aims of the Sociological Association in general, and the revolutionary efforts of the Nigerian Academy of Arts, Sciences and Technology in particular, is easy to understand. His cynicism derives from his status in world social system which allows him the leisure of doing the sociology of "naming ceremonies" of the Yoruba but without the necessity of participating in their grinding poverty.

In conclusion, we point out to our "value-free" enthusiasts that the weakness in their formulations derive ultimately from their false epistemologies.

OMAFUMI F. ONOGE

Editor, Nigerian Academy of Arts, Sciences & Technology

O. O. SOLIYE

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SIR—I have read with amazement the reactions to Mr. Peter Waterman's report. My official statement on the "controversy" need not be long. I draw the attention of interested readers to the six objectives of the Nigerian Anthropological and Sociological Association (NASA).

- 1 To promote anthropological and sociological research and teaching in Nigeria
- 2 To cooperate with scholars in other disciplines involved in research and teaching in Nigeria
- 3 To publish a professional journal
- 4 To cooperate with national associations of anthropologists and sociologists throughout the Continent of Africa with a view to promoting the formation of a pan-African association
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We regret that, for reasons of space, we now have to close the correspondence on Nigerian Sociology.
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People



Mustapha Tertey Addy, the Ghanaian master drummer who has been demonstrating his skill in a series of British concerts, recently gave a charity performance at the Africa Centre in London. On the temporary stage stood about 30 drums of various sizes and shapes arranged neatly as if in a sales display. The audience, 95 per cent white, sat in a semi-circle round the stage gazing with anticipation, as if expecting the instruments to start playing by themselves. Then Addy emerged from behind the audience, strode briskly across the hall to the stage, bowed several times, apologised for his "inability" to communicate effectively through the English language and introduced Miss Drid Williams, a white American, as his narrator and interpreter. It was the task of Miss Williams, a former dance instructor in Accra, to introduce each drum as it was about to be played - to talk about its origin and function in the section of Ghanaian society from which it came. The *Grämi*, for instance, was once used as a war drum, for rallying the community in times of stress and for a ritual dance called the *Krama* and for a ritual dance called the *Krama* and for the *Depo* ceremony in the Ga Adamue area. Then there was the *Obrenten*, brought by the *Fantis* to Accra. This drum is used not only for the *Otu* and *Akom* dances in Accra but also as an instrument for telling proverbs such as "If the panther and the hyena are tapping palm wine, who are you to go and steal some of that palm wine?" It was not Miss Williams' fault that although she has lived in Ghana for many years she was neither able to pronounce the words well nor convey fully the socio-cultural background of the drums. But that did not diminish the artistry of Addy - a man who can not only invoke varying rhythms from any one drum or set of drums but can also alternate between various drums with lightning speed and yet at the same time maintain the tempo. Unlike Miss Williams, who has spent the

past five years doing research into Ghanaian drumming for a book which she hopes to publish soon, Addy was "born into" the drums. His father is a fetish priest with 35 sons and daughters all of whom are taught from early childhood how to communicate through the drums.

"Everywhere I perform people, especially Ghanaians, come to me and query me for using a white woman as my narrator and interpreter," he told his audience towards the end of his performance. "Why can't you use a fellow Ghanaian?" they ask. Then I say to them, 'All these years I have been in Ghana not one Ghanaian came to offer to help me promote my music and my people's music to the outside world'. Now I get myself a helper and they came asking all these silly questions." Although his trip to Britain was sponsored by the Association of Ghana University Teachers, Addy now plans to stay further under private sponsorship at least to the end of this year, when he hopes to bring over some of his brothers and sisters for a full-scale presentation of his music and dance troupe. The Africa Centre was pleased by his performance which was in aid of a fund to erect a stage for the Centre's hall. "It was a good start for our Stage Fund," observed an official. "We raised about £55. That's some way yet from our target but at least we have made a start."

"It's new for me to work for 'the rich man's club'," said Paul-Marc Henry, the new President of the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, when he made a one-day visit to London last week. "Not," he added, "that the United Nations (for which he has worked for the past 11 years) can be called the poor man's club, but its membership is wider." One of the differences between the two organisations is that OECD - the grouping of the world's richest non-communist countries - is more pre-occupied with the new idea of limiting economic growth, advocates of which consider is necessary if the world is to survive. "This concept has been in the background of many of the discussions I have had since taking up my post last month", he said, and he admitted that the "zero growth" philosophy was seen by the developing countries as another device to hold back their own development - which is how many viewed two earlier issues, the stress on the need for a labour intensive rather than capital intensive technology and the environmental pollution movement. The latter led on to the no-growth idea, the argument being that if growth continues unchecked the world's natural resources will be consumed, and the environment will be irrevocably ruined and rendered unfit for human life. Assured M. Henry: "The non-growth concept is not directed to the developing countries, but to the over-developed, if there is such a thing."



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(See Review in this Issue)

Books and Publications

Guidebook for military rule

Ghana Under Military Rule 1966-1969, by Robert Pinkney (Methuen £2: paperback £1).

If Col. Acheampong wanted a guide on how to operate military rule in Ghana he could do worse than to study Mr. Pinkney's book. For, as the title suggests, this is not just an account of the making of the 1966 coup and, although venturing some prophetic judgements about what might happen under civilian rule, the narrative stops with the hand-over to civilians in August, 1969.

On the whole Mr. Pinkney finds military rule in Ghana to have been remarkably efficient and to have succeeded in harnessing civilian talent and in keeping communication with the civilians open. "The Government's achievements stem largely from the fact that it was able to leave many functions in the hands of trusted civilians who shared its basic ideals. Once it was convinced that civilians of this type were capable of attracting enough mass support to form an elected government, to the exclusion of the type of civilians who had been forced out of office in 1966, the NLC's work was done. The coup, and the period of military rule that followed, had achieved their objective."

Much of the achievement, Mr. Pinkney explains, was due to the fact that the members of the National Liberation Council, if not "simply members of the middle class in khaki", had an outlook and approach to politics which "had much in common with the rest of the middle class." Sandhurst and the Metro-

politan Police had their effect, but so did the experience and values they shared with middle class civilians, including education at Mission Schools and resentment at the way in which the men they regarded as social and educational inferiors had been allowed to behave under Dr. Nkrumah. "In a small country with a population of less than ten million, where only a small minority of people over the age of thirty have received secondary education, the paths of army and police officers invariably cross those of other educated Ghanaians at different times in their lives. The extended family, the district, the school, the church, and social bodies such as the Accra Turf Club, all provided points of contact long before the coup, while the course of business inevitably brought together police officers, who formed half the NLC's membership, and lawyers, who occupied seven of the original twenty-three places on the Political Committee and ten out of thirty-one on the National Advisory Committee. Several of the academics interviewed at the University of Ghana had had acquaintances long before the coup among the officers who subsequently formed the NLC, and academics, too, were well represented on the Political Committee (six members) and the Advisory Committee (nine). All this suggests that as a selection committee, the NLC had no lack of knowledge of the civilian talent available, though it was greatly helped in its work by the Political and National Advisory Committees."



Gen. Ankrah, centre, with Gen. Kotoka on his right, and Air-Marshal Otu on his left.

In other words Ghana has no "military class" and although the army's own grievances were a major cause of General Kotoka's decision to mount his coup it was as citizens objecting to dictatorship, corruption and unnecessary economic hardship that the bulk of the Army and the Police supported the coup.

Without necessarily being conservative, the NLC Government was more anxious to restore what seemed to its members to have been the happier political and economic arrangements which had preceded the one-party State and the centralisation of the economy in Ghana than to transform society. In any case there was no entrenched aristocracy to overcome, nor a powerful urban workers' movement to face.

Mr. Pinkney has produced the first detailed account of the way in which the NLC ruled and the decisions it took in various fields. For example, he devotes a long chapter to regional administration. In this he explains that the cordial relationship which existed between those at the head of the army and of the police and the civil service, partly due to their common experience of belonging to disciplined professions, extended to the regional level. "As a result, the handicaps from which the uniformed officers suffered because of their remoteness from the public, compared with the regional commissioners who preceded them, were largely offset by the advantages of more harmonious relations with officials. At the same time, traditional rulers generally welcomed the replacement of regional commissioners by the uniformed officers, because the latter represented a government more sympathetic to the institution of the chieftancy. Enjoying the support of the two important pillars of the Civil Service and the Chieftancy, the regional committees of administration were able to carry out the military Government's will in the regions by relying mainly on civilian co-operation. Only in exceptional cases was a show of force necessary."

Mr. Pinkney has also handled a mass of material with much skill and has made few errors. He several times refers to Tamale Airport when he really means the vast new military airport, construction of which Dr. Nkrumah began in remote bush country some distance from Tamale. One of two names are wrongly spelt, including curiously enough, that of Col. Acheampong himself Air-Marshal Otu was not G.O.C., but Chief of Defence Staff. Some Ghanaians would dispute the claim that politicians were excluded from official appointments under the NLC because of the belief that those appointed would have an unfair advantage when competition for civilian power began. There was a strong feeling that any politician who accepted an appointment as a Commissioner would, in fact, be at a serious disadvantage later.

About the nature of the Nkrumah regime Mr. Pinkney writes well, pointing out, for example, that the CPP would not act as a ruthless monolithic party in the villages where it continued to share

influence with traditional authorities. He points out, too, that the CPP was never a "universal" party and that from an early stage after its formation the membership was largely inactive.

From such a short and compact book one should not ask too much, but one would have liked clearer characterisation of the individual members of the military regime. For example, in spite of his sad downfall, General Ankrah seems to have done a great deal to get the Government united. On the other hand the late General Kotoka, rightly admired for the way in which he managed the coup, appears not to have shared the enthusiasm of some of his colleagues for a return to civilian rule. General Kotoka, however, probably was speaking for all his senior military and political colleagues when he said that terms like socialism meant nothing to him; people simply wanted to be governed properly and honestly and to have their needs satisfied.

Mr. Pinkney traces carefully the steps taken to restore civilian rule, and explains the motives behind the unprecedented speed with which the return was made. To an unusual extent the NLC was anxious to be popular and to respect popular aspirations, but there was little evidence of real pressure for a return to civilian rule and the explanation is to be found, probably inside the NLC itself. It is true, however, as Mr. Pinkney says, that the civilian National Advisory Committee and the Political Committee before it were largely responsible for the decision to appoint Commissions and Committees of

Enquiry, and probably hastened setting up of the Constituent Assembly, the key move in establishing civilian rule.

In a penultimate chapter, which calls "Unfinished Business," Mr. Pinkney notes that any transition to civilian rule in Ghana was bound to be "conditional." "The main hopes for democracy, rested on two assumptions, that the people's experience of tyranny in the First Republic would make them glibly in putting their trust in politicians, and that if politicians were more power into their own hands in 1969, then the army might intervene. Greater desire to create and open democratic institutions might be buttressed by the threat to depose by force those who flouted the spirit of the constitution." But he goes on to point out obstacles to the growth of real democracy in Ghana; for example, the Ghana habit of supporting the winning side with the corresponding difficulty of building an opposition, or the local, personal, trivial nature of the issues around which Ghanaian politics revolve. "Reduce direct taxation" produces a debate of a democratic kind, but "give my firm an independence" merely produces a squabble. Mr. Pinkney concludes his chapter: "People cannot be forced to be free, not even soldiers and policemen."

D. United Nations Technical Assistance Project, Peter Van Zoltan (Akademint Kad, Budapest, £5.75.)

This is a compendium on what happened in United Nations Technical Assistance

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But the study is not meant to be an encyclopedia on the UNTA programme. It is concerned to examine whether and to what extent UNTA is able to fulfil its function - which is to explore and bring into operation local resources in backward countries, strengthen their economies, and "to render them gradually less dependent on foreign assistance". The mass of statistics with which we are confronted is meant to establish the true situation, by trying to elucidate to what extent donor states contribute according to their capacities, and on the extent to which beneficiary states obtain and according to their economic position.

Certain impressions are reinforced: that the aid programmes reach "every corner of the world", any blot being due to political consideration.

In spite of Vas Zoltan's revelations about the gap between UNTA's promise and performance, one is not enticed. This is because it appears that Vas Zoltan is a victim of his own gullibility. Unless his work is a "propaganda" exercise designed to expose UNTA's deception, the contradiction between UNTA's promise and performance seems to be built into the structure of the United Nations. The United Nations is essentially an instrument of big power politics: the fact that these powers are unable always to control the behaviour of the junior partners does not invalidate this observation. Some of their promises to the smaller nations are conditional on their good behaviour. Vas Zoltan appears conscious of this when he observes that the tendency is for the "advanced" countries to give priority to their satellites.

That the author should lament that advanced nations show bias against the so-called socialist countries is also due to an inadequate appreciation, which he shares with the UNTA "executors" on the cause of economic backwardness. He appears to understate the dialectical relationship which exists between the developed economies and the under-development of the poor countries. Of course, he writes of exploitation by foreign capital but is this not what "aid" is supposed to facilitate? He does not ponder the adequacy of the technology of the metropolitan countries to the backward economies

A Second Look at the Volta Project

The Volta Dam is a symbol of modern Ghana. The World Bank provided a major loan for the project. Other loans were made by the US and UK governments. Construction started in January 1962, resettlement of the affected population in July 1963. The Volta project was officially inaugurated in January 1966.

In the power station, four turbines were installed and commissioned, producing a maximum of 588 megawatts per annum. Two more units are to be installed this year, bringing total capacity to 882 megawatts. The Valco aluminium smelter at Tema has already reached full capacity and a second stage is being built. The construction of the high voltage transmission grid, extending to Accra-Tema, Kumasi and Takoradi is finished; a branch line to Togo has been agreed upon and a further extension to Dahomey is being considered.

The Volta lake behind the dam covers at flood level 3,275 square miles or about 3 per cent of Ghana's total land area. It is about 259 miles long and about 50 miles wide at its widest point. Its northern half reaches deep into the savannah zone, whereas the southern part crosses the forest belt.

This colossal enterprise is Ghana's show-place. Visitors take their drinks out to the verandah of the Volta Lake Hotel and watch the water thunder down the spillway, arching its way over to eat away the very hillside on which they stand. They gaze down at the great orange pen-stocks or walk through the ultra-modern, incredibly silent, totally automated power-house. Inevitably, they are impressed. They are meant to be.

The realisation of the Volta project was one of the foremost objectives of independent Ghana. The dam would provide power for the electrification of southern Ghana and for a major aluminium smelter on the coast. Since most construction and service industries are concentrated in the south, and most of the modern sector of the economy, the scheme seemed vital.

Lake Volta is an artificial sea. The overall impoundment is 120m acre feet (a million acre feet = MAE) — is one million acres flooded to the depth of one foot. The annual flow into the lake varies on average 120 MAE equals about four years flow. The shore line may be as long as that of the Caspian and is probably longer than Lake Victoria's.

It is hard to establish data of this kind with precision, because it depends on the type of map you use. If you use a map with a very large scale and assuming the lake has been flooded to the 280 foot level trace the 280 contour, you can — in the case of Volta at least — pick up a great many nooks and crannies and squiggles to be added to the mileage count. The countour is more squiggly on Volta than on Lake Victoria. This means that at a very detailed scale Volta appears to win the shoreline contest.

The fishing industry on Volta Lake is

correlated more with its shoreline than with its total area. There are masses of slime and weeds in the drawdown zone, and also in the slope just beyond the drawdown. There is more plankton, more benthic organisms which flourish in the mud and rotten wood.

What happened on Volta, as the lake filled up, was a sudden explosion in the fish population. Not a single species was introduced, yet 120 have been recorded in the lake and in the river system; 60 are found in commercial quantities and can be eaten.

This is a strange business. Traditional fishermen have come back into fishing. There may be 70,000 people altogether along the lake shore, scattered in some 750 villages, very evenly spread. The best fishing is close to the shore, fish move towards the food in the drawdown level. The people move their villages to where the nets are — they don't want to have to paddle three or four miles. Naturally you will find some concentration in areas with good road access, especially on the southern part of the eastern arm.

Traders walk to the villages, buy the fish in a fresh state, walk away with it on their heads, process it — probably salting or sun-drying — then sell it to the market. At the farthest point of the coast, you will still find that five to ten per cent of the fish eaten comes from Volta. In nearby areas the proportion may be 30 or 40 per cent. Its cheap and it's good, probably just as good as marine fish (the fishermen, and others who have the right "Juu" will even eat electric fish). Kwashiorkor in the area has almost gone.

But there is another story behind the Volta Dam, one not often told. If the increase in fishing and the decline in kwashiorkor in the Volta area is one of the pluses on the health side, there are minuses too.

Perhaps half the people over 40 years old living on the Volta are blind. What happens is this. If an infected fly bites you, a worm develops, then another worm, then a nodule, microfilaria under the skin. When these tiny worms die, the body encases them in fibre. If they die in your eye, a fibrous substance can develop and cover your eye completely.

With the creation of the Volta Lake, experts thought they had wiped out breeding grounds for the simulum fly. This is not the case. The people on the former breeding grounds of the Volta River are now being infected by flies, developed on its tributaries. What is more, installation of the turbines and tunnels in the dam itself has meant that there are, downstream of the dam, beautiful man-made rapids, a nice steady flow of 20,000 cubic feet per second, providing ideal conditions for the simulum fly. Plagues are recurring.

The situation is getting steadily worse. In the meantime they are trying to use chemicals such as D.D.T. to control the fly. The ecological consequences remain unevaluated.

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The increase in bilharzia is another serious side-effect of the Volta Dam project "Schistosomiasis" - bilharzia - is of two forms, rectal and urinary. Let us forget about the rectal form, which is not important, and concentrate on the urinary form. This has more or less the following pattern. You step or swim in the water and a schistosome may swim towards you. When you get out, it may be on you. If you can, you rub yourself down with a towel or take a shower. If you don't (and not everyone can), the schistosome may go into the blood stream. Then it goes into the bladder and the urinary system and you bleed. In another stage of the schistosome's life cycle, you urinate its eggs, the egg gets washed down into the water, it finds a snail, creates an eruption on the host, and from that eruption the disease escapes continually. When you urinate blood, you know you've got bilharzia. That is why villages call it "piss-blood". In the third or fourth decade of infection, schistosomiasis really damages waterworks.

Before the Volta Lake was created there was a low rate of bilharzia on the river. Then, quite unexpectedly, although the population from the flooded area was rehoused, some 60 to 90 thousand Ewe fishermen came up from the Lower Volta region where bilharzia endemicity was very high, and settled on the lake. So an infected population moved in.

The attraction was the biological explosion of fish who liked the slow moving water and the rich weeds. But this was also the favoured environment of the vector snail. So when the infected population moved in, an intense cycle of transmission was generated. At the end of 1966, there were 10 per cent of children between the ages of 10 to 15 infected. By the end of 1968 the rate was nearer 100 per cent. By 1970, the rates hardly changed.

Resettlement problems

The Volta project, in its earliest conception, placed strong emphasis on self-resettlement. Compensation was to be paid according to the value of the properties destroyed. This was the thrust of the Jackson report (In 1953 the Volta River Project Preparatory Commission was established. Sir Robert Jackson - who in 1970 published his crucial report on the capacity of the U.N. Development Programme and its relationship to the whole U.N. system of economic and social agencies - took charge of the Commission which completed its work at the end of 1955). But by 1962, Ghana was independent and no Government could afford to implement fully the self-resettlement idea.

To get a fall of 300 feet at Akosombo, they had to go 200 miles up country. Three per cent of Ghana's territory had to be flooded. One per cent of the electorate was directly affected by the dam and that one per cent was probably related to about five per cent of the rest. Self-resettlement was just not politically expedient. In any case, there was a

danger, perhaps a certainty, that people would merely take the compensation money and go and drink it away.

There were roughly 80,000 people in the area before impoundment began - in May 1964. They were spread out between some 750 villages, 67,000 people were resettled by the Government into 52 villages. The remainder chose cash compensation. A few - perhaps around 1,200 men or 5,000 people altogether, if you allow for women and children - came back as fishermen, to be joined there by the great influx of Ewes from the Lower Volta.

Resettlement was a difficult and complex operation. The Volta River Authority, which had charge of the scheme, had originally hoped to have fewer than 52 villages. But this proved impossible. Some villages, conscious of traditional feuds, refused to amalgamate with others. Others were debarré, whether through custom or taboo, from crossing certain rivers. Still others could only be resettled on ancestral land.

But the problems of persuading people to move to the right place at the right time were small compared to the problems which arose when they arrived. Polygamous for the most part, the settlers objected to the concrete houses which had been constructed for them by the Volta River Authority. It was not the concrete they minded, on the contrary, a concrete house back in his "home town" is the average Ghanaian's idea of paradise. (Tongu Ewes will never settle on the lake. They will simply stay until they have made enough money to return home and start building). No, what bothered them was the size. In traditional village houses, the wives had separate rooms. The man moved round from one room to the other, changing monthly or weekly depending on taste or circumstances, e.g. pregnancy or lactation. The new houses offered only one room for the man and all the wives.

Apart from housing, there was the question of land. Settlement villages were often designated in what were already heavily settled areas. Competition between residents and newcomers was sometimes intense. The switch from traditional shifting cultivation to stabilised agriculture, which was what the government intended, meant teaching the peasant a totally new system, required a complete change of attitude. The sheer labour involved in clearing and cultivating, surveying and demarcating vast tracts of territory implied a different sort of farmer, one imbued with a "modern" set of values and a "modern" approach to life. Anyone who has endured the horrors of down-town Accra, and witnessed the ultimate consequences of a "modern" approach to life, may justifiably wonder whether the game is really worth the candle. The Volta Dam has solved many problems, but it has caused others. In the long run its construction may mean radical changes in the way of life of many Ghanians. Is it worth it?

Timoh Omo-Fadjo

Commercial News

ASHLEY-LARSEN REVIEWS THE FIRST 100 DAYS Results 'within 12 months'

Self-sufficiency in food will be one of the indications that Ghana is again ready for civilian rule. Brig. Napoleon Ashley-Larsen, Commissioner for Trade, Industries and Tourism, told a London news conference.

Speaking in London in his way back from the UNCTAD III meeting in Chile on the eve of the 100th day of the National Redemption Council, Brig. Larsen stated: "We still stand by our promise to hand over to a democratically elected government as soon as circumstances permit. However, it is our desire to re-organise the economy before we hand over to civilians again, thus making sure that the next civilian government will inherit a healthy economy and thereby be in a position to better manage the affairs of the country than the ousted government."

Asked to be more specific, the Commissioner said the ability "to feed our-



Brig. Ashley-Larsen: economic re-organisation

and self-reliance generally would be signs of a "healthy economy" and self-reliance "could be reached any time in your life". He gave the impression that civilian rule was not being seriously

thought about. "Our experience has not been good" but added that far as the economy was concerned "within 12 months we should be seeing some good results. We have already big firms to look to local resources".

Noting that 1972 to 1974 had declared "Agricultural Years" and the "Operation Feed Yourself" campaign had received wide support, he detailed the changes which are being made in cocoa marketing. "It is the considered view of the Government that current marketing arrangements in the immediate past whereby cocoa was sold from Accra and New York left much to be desired. The system, among other things, led to diffusion of marketing authority and ineffective control of the cocoa market. The Government believes what is required is a well-staffed central organisation which is close enough to the various markets with full responsibility for handling the entire marketing of the Ghana crop".

With effect from the next season therefore, the cocoa would be marketed from London. The London office of the Cocoa Marketing Company would be strengthened and the Company's deputy managing director in Ghana, as well as five senior marketing officers, would be transferred from Accra to augment the existing staff. The re-organised office would be assigned sole responsibility for the sale of Ghana cocoa in London, New York and other markets. Sales to Trar-

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... countries would continue to be made from Accra. The London company would operate until 8 p.m. to cover the entire session of the New York market. The London office (which is a limited liability company) would remain a fully-owned subsidiary of the Cocoa Marketing Board and would be directly controlled by the Board.

"It is our hope", remarked the Commissioner, "that the proposed marketing arrangement will ease the communication difficulties which have hitherto hampered the smooth flow of business between the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board and its numerous customers here and in other parts of the world. Through the new arrangements, buyers, both small and big, will in future be able to negotiate for the purchase of Ghana cocoa directly from London and the problem of joining a long queue to speak to Accra on radio telephone will be solved once and for all. Buyers will also be saved the expense of such calls".

On Ghana's debts, he stressed that "the repudiation of external debts was a well considered measure justified by the demands of our economic situation, the well-being of our people and by equity. That the debts repudiated have all been of British origin should not be interpreted as discrimination against British interests. They were those found to be wanting in probity and legality and the fact that they were all British was coincidental". (On his way to UNCTAD, the Commissioner had announced that a debt office

would be established in Accra to "review continually" the country's overseas debts).

Emphasising that the Government intended to carry on normal business with foreign investors and business firms which were prepared to deal with Ghana fairly and with understanding, he said: "we still count among our friends in Ghana many foreign companies doing honest business. To them and prospective investors, we pledge our full support and protection. This assurance is given legal backing by the Capital Investments Act which provides many generous incentives for investors as well as guarantees against expropriation". Answering questions he admitted that no foreign investors had made commitments since the coup, but "investors are making enquiries".

Asked why he thought the NRC would succeed where previous governments had failed in Ghana, Brig. Larsen said one reason was the new unostentatious style. "We want people to do things for themselves. We are trying to change the habits of the people." The fundamental problem was that Ghanaians had for many years been living beyond their means".

- In February, 51,231 tons of logs and 13,005 tons of sawn timber were exported through Takoradi compared with 29,323 and 7,786 tons respectively during February 1971.

Briscoe expands in West Africa

R. T. Briscoe's plywood factory at Takoradi, which utilizes an increasing part of the company's "considerable forest concessions" around Awaso, is being enlarged, says the annual report of the parent company, the East Asiatic Company Ltd. Briscoe has opened a shipping department at Tema in connection with the new fortnightly service between Europe and West Africa, an innovation described as "a natural link in the company's considerable commercial and industrial development" in the region. "Ghana is at present facing a difficult economic situation, and the recent devaluation of the local currency left importers with a loss," notes the report. In Nigeria, however, where the company's activities are carried on under the name of R. T. Briscoe (Nigeria), strong expansion has taken place. Favorable results have been achieved from imports of light and heavy technical equipment, business preparations, printing machinery and paper. The cessation of restrictions on import of automobiles made it possible to import a considerable number of Japanese motor vehicles to Lagos, where the headquarters are situated, a plant for retying the cars, as well as service stations are available. Service stations are, furthermore, attached to the sub-offices in Aba, Ibadan, Kano, and Warri. A considerable import of scooters takes place, and the establishment of an assembly plant is under consideration.

In Liberia, the Liberian Products Marketing Corporation, an operation jointly owned by the Government and the company, has built a palm kernel oil mill, the capacity of which is sufficient to process the country's entire production of palm kernels, which were previously exported in their raw state, and the mill started operations on schedule at the end of the year. The company's own branch, the East Asiatic Company (Liberia) Ltd., operates a forest concession to the east of Monrovia. Owing to the continuous war market for logs the financial result was disappointing in 1971.

The group made a profit of \$5.7m Kroner in 1971, compared with 48.0m Kroner the previous year.

• Operations at the British Alumina Company's bauxite mine in Ghana during 1971 were satisfactory, says the company's annual report, although profits had been reduced by the effects of inflation. "The most serious item was the new scale of minerals duty imposed by the Ghanaian Government in July. The recent changes in currency conversion rates should assist future earnings, provided that cost inflation in Ghana is kept to a reasonable level".

• Oxoco, a United States company, has become the eighth company to be granted an oil exploration licence in Ghana. The company has been licensed to explore an area of 1,179 square miles offshore.

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NPMC WINS COCOA CASE

The House of Lords has dismissed an appeal by buyers of Nigerian cocoa in a dispute arising out of the devaluation of sterling in 1967. In an earlier hearing, before the Court of Appeal, it was stated that the cotton as well as the cocoa trade was interested in the decision and that Ucm was involved. The buyers, Woodhouse AC Israel Cocoa Ltd, and AC Israel Cocoa Inc, had argued that as a result of exchange of letters and cables in the 15 months before devaluation they had been led to believe that payment was to be measured as if expressed in sterling instead of, as originally agreed, Nigerian pounds payable in cash in Lagos. Relying on this construction, argued the companies, they had not attempted to "hedge" their contractual commitments or to attempt to obtain insurance cover to protect themselves against possible devaluation. Costs were awarded against the companies.

- o Licensed cocoa buying agents failing to pay for cocoa purchased from farmers within three months will have their assets seized, stipulates a decree which also empowers Ghana's National Redemption Council to take any steps deemed necessary to ensure that farmers are paid. If the assets of any agent are insufficient to meet debts incurred, the agent, in addition to forfeiture of assets, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years. Where the agent is a licensed body of persons, every director, partner, secretary or similar officer will be held responsible.

- o Canadian aid officials have reported that a cereal-storage scheme in Senegal inaugurated by a Canadian aid organisation "has been successful, so much so that it may save millions of tons of agricultural products". The project is the utilisation of hermetically-sealed metal drums, which give complete protection from climate, animals and deterioration. Two thousand drums were distributed in April 1970 to show farmers how to seal them and to demonstrate their value and the Government is now planning to extend the scheme.

- o Mr. Addeke Boerma, director general of the FAO, has said that the organisation hoped to co-ordinate with other UN agencies to press the developed countries at UNCTAD III to guarantee markets for the commodity exports of developing countries. Unless this was agreed, he said, the poorer countries' share of world exports could fall from a third to a quarter. Mr. Boerma admitted that there was little support for the plan among the industrialised nations, but said that given the political will the scheme could be worked out in five years.

- o Developed countries which have substantial trade surpluses with developing countries should plough back a substantial part of them "as a deliberate exercise to finance development programmes", a Ugandan delegate to the UNCTAD conference has suggested.



Mr. John Beard, overseas marketing executive of James Burrough, ceremoniously locking African Container Line's first container which is carrying his company's gun. Looking on are Mrs Carol Weston, ACL's operations director and Mr A. Adamu, the Nigerian Ports Authority representative.

A container service between London and Apapa has been launched by a new company, Africa Container Line, a consortium of freight forwarders and shippers "formed as a result of continued frustration due to loss, damage and pilferage when shipped by conventional methods to an already congested market". The first consignment of containers is due to leave for Nigeria on May 4, after which the service will run at fortnightly intervals, using non-Conference Line ships. Coloured lilac to facilitate identification, the steel containers measure 10ft by 8ft by 8ft. The first batch includes a consignment of Beeleater Gm sent by James Burrough Ltd. A terminal has been established in West London and others are planned for various industrial centres in Britain.

Describing the charges as "competitive", a company official said that the service was viable even if the containers returned empty, but that it was hoped that they could be partially filled by produce, such as garri, on the journey back.

- o Improved two-way trade with West Africa contributed to the Port of Liverpool recording an operating profit of £1.8m. during 1971.

- o UAC is closing its general trading business in The Gambia "as soon as the present stocks are exhausted". A spokesman explained that the company had discontinued its produce-buying activities in The Gambia last year, and pointed out that it was the company's policy to reduce its general trading activities. UAC retains a shareholding in The Gambia River Transport company.

- o Work has begun on the second phase of the Hotel Fajara in The Gambia. The 93-bedroom hotel was opened last December and a further 32 rooms will be available when work is completed.

Oil changes 'not fully appreciated'

An article in the *Petroleum Press* says that the full implications of recent events in the oil industry do not seem to have been appreciated in the importing countries. "Participation OPEC's sense of the term may not entail a further increase in the cost of oil in western Europe, Japan and elsewhere over and above the increases that are already in train. It also opens up the prospect of fundamental changes in the structure of the oil business, with governments eventually acquiring a controlling interest in all producing operations. The governments' objective is nationalisation by instalments. If and when the process is complete OPEC will have transformed itself into a producer cartel with virtually absolute control over the international oil trade. This will be the cartel the like of which the world has never seen".

- o OPEC was not seeking the complete nationalisation of oil companies, said Mr. Nadim Pachachi, secretary general of the organisation. OPEC hoped the companies would continue "to play an important, although somewhat downgraded role, in international oil developing". Its aim was to increase the revenue of oil producing countries by acquiring 51 per cent ownership in the Western oil firms operating in their territories.

- o Tin prices on the London market exchange rose above the £1,500-a-ton mark for the first time since November 1970. The rise followed unofficial reports that supplies would not be sufficient to meet demand in the first half of this year as the result of a sudden increase in demand from Japan.

- o It is hoped that a Mineral Economics Institute, multi-national in scope but within the framework of a national institution, will be established in West Africa says the UN Natural Resources Newsletter.

Road route agreed

The route for the trans-African highway has been agreed by the highway co-ordinating committee, meeting in Bangui. It will pass through Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Toru, Buwayo, Kampala, Mbarara, Kasindi, Beni, Mameasa, Kisangani, Buta, Bonda, Monga, Bangassou, Bambari, Sibut, Bangui, Cossambele, Bouar, Garoua, Boulai, Tibati, Banyo, Bafoussan, Bamanda, Mamfe, Ekok, Enugu, Benin and Lagos. The Committee will now commission a feasibility study of the route's difficulties, decide on the number of bridges to be built and examine customs regulations for the six countries involved - Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Nigeria.

WEST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

ELDER DEAMPSTER LINES

SOUTHBOUND - From Liverpool: PERANG s/g. May 5. DUNKWA s/g. May 11. DUMBAIA s/g. May 5. PIGU s/g. May 25.

From London: FALABA due Tema Apr. 30. IGORI s/g. May 11. KABALA due Monrovia Apr. 24.

From N. Continent: FORCADOS s/g. Rotterdam May 5. DIXCOVE s/g. Bremen Apr. 28.

From S. Wales: BILAMO s/g. May 5.

NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: FOURAIL BAY due Apr. 30. FIAN s/g. Apapa Apr. 28.

To London: FULANI due May 7. FRETOWN due May 4.

To Hull: MANO due May 5.

To Pooler: CLARWAY s/g. Lagos Apr. 28.

To N. Continent: DARU due Takoradi Apr. 28. IAFRIS due Abidjan Apr. 30.

To Avonmouth: DEHO due Freetown Apr. 28. EIANI s/g. Apapa Apr. 30.

To Belfast: OWEFRI due May 1.

EASTBOUND - From USA/Canada: DEMA due New York Apr. 30. DONGA due Dakar Apr. 28.

WESTBOUND - To USA/Canada: CALCHAS due Chicago Apr. 29.

EASTERN SERVICE TO WEST AFRICA - GARRYBANK due Douala May 5.

BARBER LINES

OUTWARDS - FERNGATE due Warri May 6. Hence Douala. FERLAND s/g. New York May 10. For Monrovia. Abidjan, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Douala.

HOMEWARDS - FERLAND due New York Apr. 29. FERNGATE Idg. Ghana 2nd week May. Abidjan/Monrovia mid-3rd week May for US Atlantic.

'K' LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Port Harcourt, Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown, etc.: DOMINICA MARU s/d Japan Apr. 6 due Lagos May 15.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Tema, Abidjan, Freetown etc. via Hong Kong: DOMINICA MARU s/g. Lagos May 25. Freetown May 30 due Japan Jul 9.

WOERMANN LINE

IRMA DELMAS s/g. Bordeaux May 15 due Dakar May 20. Abidjan May 24. LOULI A due Lome May 14. Apapa May 15. Douala May 18.

DAFRA LINE

EASTBOUND - BELGIEN s/g. New Orleans May 23 due Warri Jun. 13. Port Harcourt Jun 10.

WESTBOUND - AFIKA s/g. Angola May 2 due Douala May 5. Takoradi May 15.

GOLD STAR LINE

WESTBOUND - NEGBA Lobito Jun. 8. Luanda Jun. 9. Matadi Jun. 16.

EASTBOUND - NOGAH Singapore May 3. Kobe May 14. Yokohama May 26.

BLACK STAR LINE/USNI/WEST AFRICA

WESTBOUND - BIA RIVER Ghana Apr. 1. New York Apr. 13. Philadelphia Apr. 17.

BLACK STAR LINE/UK/CONTINENT/WEST AFRICA

SOUTHBOUND - SUBIN RIVER Bremen Apr. 22. Hamburg Apr. 24. Antwerp Apr. 27. Rotterdam Apr. 29. Dunkirk May 3. AFRAM RIVER Liverpool Apr. 27.

NORTHBOUND - SUBIN RIVER Bremen Apr. 20. Hamburg Apr. 23. PRA RIVER Avonmouth May 16.

DELTA LINE

DEL SOL s/g. New Orleans May 14. C. Christi May 12. Takoradi May 30.

DEL RIO due Houston May 26. C. Christi May 28. Port Arthur May 29.

PALM LINE

SOUTHBOUND - From London: BAMBENDA PALM due Dakar May 12.

From Liverpool: KANO PALM due Apapa May 30.

NORTHBOUND - To Liverpool: BADAGRY PALM s/g. Takoradi Apr. 30.

To London: IKEJA PALM s/g. San Pedro May 3.

N.Y.K. LINE

WESTBOUND - From Japan via Hong Kong to Lobito, Matadi, Lagos, Abidjan, etc.: SHIMANI MARU s/g. Kobe May 5. Tema Jun. 9/10. Lagos/Apapa Jun. 11/15. Douala Jun. 16/17.

EASTBOUND - From Lagos, Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan, Lome, etc.: SAIKYO MARU Tema Apr. 2. May 1. Japan 1st port May 30.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

TOURVILLE s/g. Lagos May 10. Tema May 17. HOURGAINVILLE s/g. Kobe May 28.

MITSUI O.S.K. LINE

SALAMBA s/g. Kobe May 4 due Lagos Jun. 17. HAYASHI MARU s/g. Kobe May 19 due Lagos Jun. 21. HAKONISAN MARU s/g. Kobe Jun 4 due Lagos Jul. 11.

MAERSK LINE

INWARDS - From Japan via Hong Kong to Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan: IOHANNES MAERSK s/g. Kobe May 5 due Luanda Jun. 1.

OUTWARDS - From Matadi, Lagos, Tema, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Abidjan, Takoradi: HILPER MAERSK s/g. Freetown Apr. 29 due Luanda Apr. 30.

FARRELL LINES

HOMEWARDS - AFRICAN LIGHTNING s/g. Matadi Apr. 28 for Luanda, Lobito, Abidjan, Monrovia, US ports. AFRICAN MOON s/g. Lagos/Apapa May 18 for Douala, Abidjan, Monrovia, US Ports.

OUTWARDS - AFRICAN MOON due Monrovia Apr. 28 for Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema May 6. Lagos/Apapa May 2. Douala. AFRICAN CRISCIANT due Dakar May 23 for Conakry, Freetown, Monrovia May 29. Abidjan, Takoradi, Tema Jun. 6. Lagos/Apapa Jun. 8. Douala.

KONINKLIJKE NEDLLOYD NY EUROPE WEST AFRICAN SERVICES

BALONG s/g. Rotterdam May 24. Rouen May 26. V. SSIU N s/g. Antwerp Jun. 5. Bordeaux Jun 9.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

SOUTHBOUND - FL. KANMI s/g. Rouen May 31.

NORTHBOUND - AHMADU BILLO due Hamburg May 12.

SCANDINAVIAN WEST AFRICA LINE

SOUTHBOUND - BALONG s/g. Scan. May for discharge WA first half Jun. CHY OF TORONTO s/g. Scan. end May/early Jun. for discharge WA second half Jun.

NORTHBOUND - INDIANA s/g. WA first half May for discharge Scan. end Jun/early Jul. HOEGH IRON s/g. WA second half May/early Jun. for discharge Scan. second half Jun.

HOEGH LINES

HOEGH BONNY s/g. Rotterdam May 16 due Dakar May 24. Abidjan May 28. HOEGH BREZZE s/g. Hamburg May 26 due Tema Jun 13. Apapa Jun. 15.

ROYAL NETHERLAND LINE

INWARDS - STRAAT FRAZER from Japan s/g. May 18 due Luanda Mar. 13. Monrovia Mar. 18. Freetown May 20. Tema Mar. 23. Port Harcourt Mar. 26. Lagos/Apapa Mar. 28. Takoradi May 4. Abidjan May 7. STRAAT MAGELHAEN from Hong Kong s/d. Mar. 11. Lome Mar. 14. Tema Mar. 15. Abidjan Mar. 16. Monrovia Mar. 19. Freetown Mar. 21. Dakar Mar. 24. Conakry Mar. 27. Takoradi May 6.

OUTWARDS - STRAAT FRAZER from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong and Japan Late Apr. STRAAT MAGELHAEN from Nigeria/Ghana to Singapore opt., Hong Kong, Shanghai opt., and Japan Apr./May.

EAL EUROPE - AFRIKA LINE GMBH

BELLATRIX 1 due Dakar May 10. Abidjan May 15. Lome May 18. CHRISTINA VINNEN s/g. Rouen May 5 due St. Christina May 11. Lavender May 12.

NOPAL LINES

WESTBOUND - NOPAL LUNA due Savannah May 19. Jacksonville May 21. New Orleans May 24. NOPAL VEGA s/g. Luanda May 11. Libreville May 12. Douala May 18.

WESTWIND AFRICA LINE

SOUTHBOUND - Housatonic May 27. Warri Jun. 17. Luanda Jun. 20. WESTWIND New Orleans Jun. 9. Houston Jun. 14. Lagos Jul. 3. Philadelphia Jul. 10.

Turners win Nigerian contract

Turners Asbestos Cement (Nigeria) part of the Turner & Newall group, has won an order to supply asbestos-cement pressure pipes for water schemes throughout Nigeria's East Central State. The order is the first phase of a three phase scheme which will amount to a total contract of £1m. The company's plant at Emene, near Enugu, is working at full capacity to meet this order and further contracts to supply pipework for the Northern States.

The Nigerian Sugar Company, which Booker McConnell owns 18 per cent of the equity and 40 per cent of the debentures, made 24,000 tons of sugar in 1971 compared with 27,000 tons in 1970. The company had a profitable year in 1970, but Booker's annual report states that "as a result of the fall in production last year, which was mainly attributable to poor weather in 1970 and delays in the import of irrigation equipment, it made a loss after paying interest on all outstanding debt capital, however, it is expected to make a profit again this year."

Japanese imports from Nigeria reached an all-time high of EN9.6m in 1971 against EN3.4 in 1970. Principal Nigerian exports to Japan were crude petroleum products, cotton seed, natural rubber, raw cotton, cocoa beans and columbite. Nigerian imports from Japan rose from EN23.7m in 1970 to EN34.3m last year, and consisted mainly of industrial machinery, transport equipment and raw materials.

Sixty-six insurance companies are authorised to carry on business in Nigeria. The registrar of insurance, Mrs. M. Wassimal, announced that commission of inquiry would investigate the affairs of all companies who failed to submit statements of account and annual returns for 1968, 1969 and 1970 by the end of April.

The operations superintendent of Shell BP in Warri has said that Nigerian oil would not be exhausted by the end of the century and that oil extraction operations would not cause earth tremors because the wells were so deep.

An application for a permit to run helicopter service between Ikeja and Apapa and Ikeja and Lagos Island has been made by Hamzas Travel Agency. The company wishes to operate 10 trips a day, carrying both passengers and cargo in Sikorsky helicopters.

Heads of Produce Inspection Service meeting in Kaduna have pledged themselves to help in minimising aflatoxin groundnuts by removing all mouldy and discoloured groundnuts. Aflatoxin is a cause liver cancer.

SITUATIONS VACANT cont.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

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The Department is currently expanding its postgraduate teaching programme and preference will be given to candidates with proved ability and considerable teaching experience, both at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in any of these fields. The post carries Honorary Consultant status at the University College Hospital.

2. INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH: Research Fellow

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3. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY: Senior Lecturer/Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer

Successful candidates should be interested in one of the following areas: (a) Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer for Chemistry; (b) Teaching of Physics and/or Chemistry; (c) Lecturer in Educational Planning and Administration; (d) Lecturer in Curriculum Development with special reference to Secondary and Teacher Education; (e) Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer with special reference to the teaching of Religious and Moral Education; (f) Lecturer in Education with reference to the teaching of Mathematics, especially Modern Mathematics.

Applicants must have good honours degrees in their fields of speciality, research degrees in the same or relevant fields, University professional qualifications in Education and appropriate teaching experience. For (c) the successful applicant must be conversant with at least two of the modern approaches to classroom teaching. For (d) the successful applicant must be prepared to work with students of all religious persuasions, and research interest in African traditional religion will be an advantage.

4. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer in Education with special reference to the

teaching of Physics and/or Chemistry; (b) Lecturer in Educational Planning and Administration; (c) Lecturer in Curriculum Development with special reference to Secondary and Teacher Education; (d) Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer with special reference to the teaching of Religious and Moral Education; (e) Lecturer in Education with reference to the teaching of Mathematics, especially Modern Mathematics.

Applicants must have good honours degrees in their fields of speciality, research degrees in the same or relevant fields, University professional qualifications in Education and appropriate teaching experience. For (c) the successful applicant must be conversant with at least two of the modern approaches to classroom teaching. For (d) the successful applicant must be prepared to work with students of all religious persuasions, and research interest in African traditional religion will be an advantage.

5. DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND NIGERIAN LANGUAGES: (a) Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Igbo

(b) Lecturer in Phonetics
(c) Lecturer in Linguistics
(d) Lecturer in Yoruba
(e) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Linguistics (Yoruba Campus)

For (a) the Lecturer's main responsibility will be in the teaching of Igbo to native speakers and non-native speakers. Applicants should possess a both a University degree and have some training in Linguistics and some research experience in Igbo.

For (b) the Lecturer's main responsibility will be in the teaching of Phonetics, but he/she may also be required to teach some courses in Linguistics. Applicants should possess a good University degree and some training in Phonetics and/or Linguistics.

For (c) the Lecturer's main responsibility will be in the teaching of Linguistics, but he/she may be required to teach some courses in Phonetics. Applicants should possess a good University degree and some training in Linguistics and/or Phonetics.

For (d) the Lecturer's main responsibility will be in the teaching of Yoruba with emphasis on Yoruba Literature. Applicants should possess a good University degree and postgraduate or research experience in Yoruba, African Literature, English Literature or Linguistics.

For (e) applicants should possess a good University degree and have some training in Linguistics and/or Phonetics. A knowledge of Hausa will be an advantage.

6. DEPARTMENT OF ARABIC AND ISLAMIC STUDIES: Senior Lecturer

Applicants should be well-qualified in the twin areas of Arabic Language and Literature and Islamic Studies on the other but with specialization in "Arabic Literature". Both a Ph.D. degree in the field and a considerable University teaching and research experience in the specific areas of Arabic Language and Literature are highly desirable.

7. VIRUS RESEARCH LABORATORY: (a) Research Fellow (Antisera) Analysis of Nigerian Strains of Group B

(b) Research Fellow (Pathogenesis of Arthropod-borne viruses)
(c) Research Fellow (Surveillance of Dengue viruses in Nigeria)

For (a) candidates must be University graduates with at least 2nd class honours degree in Pharmacology or related field, and should have had experience in a Virus Laboratory of not less than 2 years duration. Successful candidate will be expected to carry out research in a Virus Research Laboratory on the Antigenic Analysis of Nigerian strains of Group B Arthropod-borne viruses especially the West Nile Equine strains. Additional duties will be as assigned by the Head of the Department.

For (b) candidates must be University graduates with a Ph.D. (Virology or Medical Microbiology), M.B. B.S. or D.V.M., and should have had not less than six months experience in a Virus Laboratory. Successful candidates will be expected to carry out research work on pathogenesis of Anterped horn virus including surveillance work on the distribution of some of these viruses in West Africa, be prepared to travel to any part of Nigeria for field operation, other assignments as directed by the Head of the Laboratory. Some experience on the immunological and serological methodology of viruses will be an advantage.

For (c) candidates must be University graduates with a Ph.D. (Virology or Medical Microbiology), M.B. B.S. or D.V.M., and should have had not less than six months experience in a Virus Laboratory. Successful candidates will be expected to carry out research surveillance of Dengue (break-borne fever) virus in Nigeria and West Africa, experimental transmission and pathogenesis of Arthropod-borne viruses, be prepared to travel on long field trips in any part of Nigeria (at short notice), other duties will be assigned by the Head of the Laboratory. Some experience on reactions of small animals to virus diseases and serology will be an advantage.

In order to be eligible for any of these posts candidates must have been successfully vaccinated against yellow fever, small-pox and rabies.

8. NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH: App. Sub-Librarian

Applicants should possess a good honours degree preferably in the Social Sciences plus a postgraduate diploma in Librarianship. The successful candidate will be expected to have at least three to four years post-qualification experience, preferably in a Research Library. He will be expected to take charge of the day-to-day running and development of the Institute's Library.

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9. DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH: (a) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in English Literature

(b) Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in English Language
(c) (a) applicants will be expected to have appropriate experience and qualifications within the range of English Literature from the 14th Century to the present day.
(b) candidates should possess qualification and experience in Modern Linguistics as applied in English and should have a special interest in Phonology and Socio-linguistics. An interest in Stylistics would be an advantage.

10. VIRUS RESEARCH LABORATORY: Laboratory Technologist (Virology)

Candidates must hold the AMBL (Bologna and London) certificate in addition to candidates must have knowledge of Histology (Pathology Department), immunofluorescent antibody method, experience in virus vaccine production (especially yellow fever), routine Virology and must have spent at least one year in a Virus Laboratory as a Technologist. Experience of at least six months in virus tissue culture methods will be an advantage. Successful candidate will be expected to carry out and supervise all technical procedures normally used in a Virus Laboratory, as research in tissue culture section. Other duties will be as assigned by Head of the Laboratory.

To be eligible, candidates must have been successfully vaccinated against Yellow fever and small-pox.

11. SALARIES: (including Adabo awards)

(a) Reader (Medicine)	EN1,500 (20% supplementation to U.K. Staff if possible)
(b) Senior Lecturer	EN2,515 x 75 - EN2,875
(c) Lecturer	EN1,380 x 75 - EN1,930
(d) Research Fellow (Medically qualified)	EN2,440 x 100 - EN2,900
(non-Medically qualified)	EN1,980 x 100 - EN2,415
(f) Sub Librarian	EN1,340 x 75 - EN1,830 (EN1,905)
(g) Assistant Lecturer	EN1,070 x 50 - EN1,280 (if holding an approved higher degree EN1,230 x 50 - EN1,330)
(h) Laboratory Technologist	EN1,070 x 50 - EN1,120 x 110 - EN1,200 x 50 - EN1,530

12. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

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13. METHOD OF APPLICATION:

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Dateline Africa

SIERRA LEONE Delco negotiations begins

Negotiations have opened between the Government and Sierra Leone Development Company (Delco), the iron-ore producers, on the taking over of 51 per cent of the company's capital by the Government. The company's chief negotiator will be Mr. David Dale, deputy chairman of William Bairds, Delco's parent company, and Chief Executive of William Baird Mining. This is the second round of negotiations under the policy announced in December 1969, under which the Government was to take over 51 per cent of the capital of the four big mining companies.

Prolonged negotiations resulted in agreement with Sierra Leone Selection Trust, the diamond producer, in September 1970 and a joint company, Dimenco, was established to operate the SLST diamond leases. The two other companies for which Government control was proposed were Sherbro Minerals, the rutile producer, and Sierra Leone Ore & Metal Company, the subsidiary of Alusuisse of Zurich, which produces bauxite. Sherbro Minerals went out of business and its assets have been taken over by a new American group, Sierra Rutile, and it is believed that the Government policy will not be applied in this case. It is not known whether it will later be applied in the case of Alusuisse's subsidiary, although it has been reported that Alusuisse would prefer outright government purchase to partnership.

In 1970 Sierra Leone Development Company had a poor year, contributing a profit of only £57,000 to the total of some £2,300,000 of the parent company. Last year, however, the profit was £208,000 out of a group total of £2,880,000. Baird's annual report notes that production and shipments by Delco showed a significant increase over the 1970 level. "The benefit of this and of the higher 1971 European ore price, was largely offset by a reduction in yield from the contracts with Japan by reason of the devaluation of the US dollar, in which currency they were drawn, and by continued upward pressure on costs. Production is fully sold for 1972 but the continued weakness of the US dollar and the poor prices obtained for European sales due to the depressed state of the steel industry, make for a difficult year."

In addition, Bairds operate a mining service and marketing company, which has proved far more profitable, contribu-

ting £394,000 for 1970 and £432,000 in 1971. The biggest single contribution to Baird group profits however, now comes from textiles. This is separate from the mining operation.

A correspondent writes: SLST's fixed assets were valued at £5,000,000 for the Government takeover. Delco's assets would be valued at a much higher figure, since the company owns its own port at Pepel, and a 50 mile railway, with rolling stock, to the port. Its treatment plants, whose capacity has greatly increased in recent years, are also a valuable asset. Reports put the value of the assets at £12m. But the Baird group is anxious to develop its European interests and would, no doubt, welcome a transaction which would release resources for this expansion. SLST is being paid for the government's £2,550,000 share in its assets in sixteen semi-annual instalments. Negotiable bonds for this amount, carrying a 5 per cent interest, were transferred to the company.

Delco's authorised capital is £8m and SLST's was £3,100,000. Delco began shipments of iron ore in 1933. Its valuable Japanese contracts run until 1979, with a price revision in 1974. Its other main customers are in Holland and West Germany. The Marampa ore is comparatively low grade but Delco has built up a steady market. Since regular and prompt deliveries and consistent quality are essential for the customers, who do not store large quantities of ore, any interruption of production or transport would have serious consequences.

• Alderman Mrs Nancy Steele was one of the contestants in the "over 40" contest at the Cape Sierra Hotel. She received a consolation prize. Mrs. Steele is the leader of the women's section of the ruling APC.

• Celebrations for the first anniversary of the declaration of the Republic included a football match with Guinea, an army tattoo, "beating of retreat" by the police band, and a State Ball. The celebrations lasted for ten days, running into the eleventh anniversary of Independence. There was also a commemorative service to mark the first anniversary of the appointment of Mr. Stevens as President, which took place four days after the declaration of the Republic. Among guests at the celebrations were Mr. Edgar Parry, Commissioner of Labour from 1942 to 1948, and Mrs. Parry. As Commissioner, and previously as Labour Officer, Mr. Parry was concerned with the organisation of trade unions and was in close contact with Mr. Siaka Stevens, who was General Secretary of one of the most important unions, the United Mine Workers.

In an anniversary message the President said that he regretted it was necessary to maintain a State of Emergency for the sake of peace and stability; on the other hand he hoped that at the end of the present financial year he could give an optimistic report to the nation. He added that they were celebrating April 19, anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, rather than April 27, anniversary of Independence, because the first date marked the completion of the process of becoming totally independent.

At a ceremony attended by the President, the Colours used by the armed forces since independence were "laid up" and new colours marking the change to a Republic were presented.

• Two army officers and two NCO's have been sentenced by Court Martial to prison terms on mutiny charges after the prosecution had asked for the death penalty. The charges arose out of the attempted coup and attempted assassination of Mr. Siaka Stevens in March of last year. Four army officers, including the Force Commander, Brigadier Bangura, were executed last July for their part in the affair.

The four now sentenced to prison sentences, the third group to be charged, were found guilty on different counts of mutiny, incitement to mutiny and failure to report a mutiny. A fifth accused, L/Cpl Gerald Fyne, was acquitted, and a sixth had already been freed. Major Abu Noah and Sgt. James Massaly were each



Alderman Nancy Steele (at left of the flag) leads the APC women's contingent in a march past the President during the celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the Republic.

sentenced to 15 year imprisonment, Corporal Foday Sankoh to seven years, and Sergeant Foday Jalilott to three years. Sergeant Jalloh was driver to Brig. Bangura.

Leading counsel for the defence, Mr. Bertham Macaulay, Q.C., himself a leading figure in the treason trial arising out of establishment of military rule in 1967, said that from the evidence it appeared that if soldiers of the Sierra Leone military forces had listened to Major Noah's advice there would have been no attempted coup. Mr. Arnold Gooding, counsel for Lt. Massallay and Corp. Sankoh, said the prosecution had prosecuted the wrong men and some of the prosecution witnesses should have been in the dock.

The Court-Martial was assisted by a civilian Judge-Advocate, Mr. Justice Sydney Wayne. The members were Major J.R. MacCarthy, President, Captain M.E.S. Massaque, Captain A.B. Koroma; 1. J.O.Y. Toure; 2nd Lt. Emeric Keitell; and 2nd Lt. J.G. Amara, waiting member.

• New currency has been officially launched by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the President at the Bank of Sierra Leone. There is now to be a 50 cent note, carrying a portrait of the President, and a 50 cent coin carrying his head on one side and the national coat of arms on the other.

• Councillor Akibo Butts has been elected unopposed for a third term as Mayor of Freetown. He said that he hoped that Parliament would soon ratify the Bill to establish a greater Freetown area to enlarge the municipality.

• According to a statement by the company, Sierra Leone can be self-sufficient in salt, which will also be cheaper than the imported variety, when Osmond Thomas Bros & Sons have established a plant to produce salt from sea water by the solar evaporation system. The company has Indian technical assistance.

• Diplomatic relations are to be established with Cuba at ambassadorial level. The decision followed discussions in Freetown with a Cuban delegation led by the Ambassador accredited to Guinea.

• Sierra Leone has recognised Bangladesh.

GHANA

TUC elections soon

A two-day conference for the election of officers for the new Trades Union Congress has been fixed for May 13. The Secretary-General before the TUC was abolished by Dr. Busia's government was Mr. Benjamin Bentum, who has now accepted a post with the International Labour Organisation. He is said to have been posted to the African Regional Office in Addis Ababa. Sources, according to the Ghana newspapers, say that he is unlikely to relinquish this post to contest the election for TUC Secretary-General in Ghana. Mr. John Tettegah, who has accepted an invitation to head the Greater Accra Regional Organisation of the Industrial and Commercial Workers

Union, is spoken of as a possible contender for the post vacated by Mr. Bentum. (see last weeks issue).

• "Various people" had made requests that former President Kwame Nkrumah should be allowed to return to Ghana. Brig. Ashley-Larsen, the Commissioner for Trade, Industries and Tourism, told a London news conference. "We are considering this matter. We know he is sick. We shall be issuing a statement later on." (A full report of the news conference appears under Commercial News).

• Primary school children may take an intensified seven-year course under an arrangement being worked out by the government. This would be followed by a two-year course, in which emphasis would be laid on practical subjects, for those who might miss the opportunity of entering secondary, technical, or commercial schools. Lt. Col. Nkegbe, Commissioner of Education, told the Ashanti branch of the Ghana Teachers Association. The system will replace the existing ten-year course for elementary schools. If the proposals were accepted, said the Commissioner, some teachers might have to go back to college to specialise in the teaching of certain subjects.

Lt. Col. Nkegbe had earlier told a meeting of the Association of Secondary School Teachers that compulsory kindergarten education would be introduced under planned educational changes. Kindergartens would be attached to all primary schools and run by special teachers from the Ministry. The course, free of charge, would last 18 months until the child entered Primary I.

• Members of the police service have been urged by Inspector-General Cobhina to disprove any charges of bribery and corruption levelled against them. The "revolutionary era expects much from you and the new government has no room for dishonest and lazy policemen", he said at Sunyani regional headquarters. The Inspector-General, who is also Commissioner for Internal Affairs, announced that the committee to work out new conditions of service for the police had submitted its report and he was optimistic that at least 50 per cent of the proposals would be accepted. The police takeover of the border guard would be phased to ensure smooth administration and, said the Inspector-General, he had recommended that all police would be given a chance to opt either to remain with the Border Guards or return to the police.

• The Chairman of the NRC will not be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court, under a newly-published decree, which also confirms him as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Chairman will be responsible for the appointment and removal of members of the NRC on the advice of not less than two thirds of the members, and may himself be removed by a unanimous decision of members. Under the decree the Chairman takes

precedence over all other persons. Ghana, receives foreign envoys, appoints Ghana's representatives abroad.

• The Commission of Enquiry which has been appointed to probe the award government contracts by the B government has held its inaugural meeting. Headed by Mr. Justice P. Anin, it is also probing the allocation of import licences, the operations of the Business Promotions Office and the Ghana Supply Commission, and matters concerning Progress Party fund-raising rallies.

• An Aluminium Commission has been established to make recommendations on the review of various concessions and agreements relating to bauxite-based industries. It is to undertake all preparatory working in connection with the development of the aluminium industry in Ghana and will negotiate on behalf of the government with private investors or foreign organisations interested in bauxite mining. It will also recommend the form any state participation in the aluminium industry should take.

• Commissioner for Agriculture, Maj. Gen. D.K. Addo, has announced that a report licence applications for agricultural machinery and equipment will be endorsed by his ministry before they go to the Ministry for Trade and Tourism to ensure that the Operation Feed Yourself Programme is not delayed.

• Commenting on the drafting of 500 unemployed to work in the sugar field at Asutsuare, the *Pioneer* said that care should be taken so that no free citizen feels that he is being taken to do forced labour. There had been reports, the independent newspaper said, that some who were not at first willing to join the operation were subjected to 10 minutes' drill.

• Ghana has pledged financial and material support to the OAU liberation Committee "until the last vestiges of colonialism are wiped from the continent". Maj. Roger Felh, Commissioner for the Works, told members of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, who stopped in Accra on their way from Guinea to Zambia.

• Mr. J.E.O. Nunoo, former Commissioner of Police and member of the National Liberation Council, has been bestowed Abola Mantse of the Ga Traditional Area.

• A decree on local government is being actively considered, the Commissioner for Local Government, Col. Victor Coker-Appiah, told chief and elders at Sekondi. Drafts of the decree would be sent to various Houses of Chiefs for their comments, he added.

• The sixth annual friendship games between Ghana and the Ivory Coast have taken place in Accra.

• The French-owned Ghana Match Factory has received orders worth 300,000 cedis from Liberia, Togo, Nigeria and Upper Volta.

coincide with the five year plan. Any member of the central committee who fails to "measure up to the demands of the revolution" would be replaced at a meeting of the national council which meets every six months. "We have had 14 years of independence. Honestly we can have no justification for having fallen behind. If our capacities do not enable us to play the parts with which the people have entrusted us, we must resign the responsibilities entrusted to us by the party and the state", he concluded.

OCAM Summit opens

The OCAM summit conference opened in Lome after half a day's delay, under its newly-nominated President, Senegalese President Senghor. Present were nine Heads of State, the Mauritan Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, and representatives from the Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Rwanda and Madagascar. President Houphouët-Boigny, doyen of the Heads of State, opened the conference, announcing the unanimous nomination of President Senghor to the post resigned by President Tombalbaye of Chad in February, and the re-election of Fallou Kane as Secretary-General of OCAM for a further two years.

The chair reserved for Zaïre, which last week announced its withdrawal from the organisation, remained empty. Official sources said that the conference would deal with Zaïre's resignation only in the final report made by Togolese President Eyadéma. Zaïre's roving ambassador, M Marcel Lengema, paid a brief visit to Lome to discuss problems arising out of Zaïre's withdrawal and officially notify the Secretary-General of its decision, but left before the opening ceremony. Zaïre withdrew because of "certain foreign interference in the group's affairs", he said. General Mobutu would soon visit Togo and wished to strengthen links with all OCAM countries.

NIGERIA Soviet Training for Oil Men

The Federal Government has signed an agreement under which the Soviet Union will assist Nigeria to establish an oil production centre at Warri. The centre, one of the projects in the Four Year Plan, will be run by the Soviet agency, Technoexport. Nigeria will provide £1m towards its construction and USSR will provide experts and teaching equipment for the centre which will offer courses to Nigerian employees of the National Oil Corporation.

An immediate enquiry into the grievances of over 100 Lagos State-employed doctors, who resigned last month in protest against poor wages and inadequate medical facilities in public hospitals, has been ordered by the Federal Government. A five-man panel, headed

by a Supreme Court Judge, Sir Udo Udoma, is to investigate the doctors' complaints. It is scheduled to begin sitting on May 1, 24 hours before the doctors' resignation becomes effective.

The Federal Public Service Commission, which visited Ibadan University to interview final year students for employment, has offered jobs to 250 of the students. The Mid-West and South East State Public Service Commissions have been carrying out similar recruitment exercises involving about 200 students. The Mid-West School Board and the Rivers State Public Services Commission have also visited the University on a recruitment drive.

General Gowon, accompanied by Commissioners for External Affairs and Economic Reconstruction, Drs. Okoi Arikpo and Adebayo Adedeji, and the East Central State Administrator, Mr. Ukpabi Asika, was due to start a six-day visit to Togo on April 26.

Representatives of Nigeria, Togo and Dahomey are soon to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest, External Affairs Commissioner Okoi Arikpo said on his return from a short visit to the two countries.

Ghanaian Commissioner for Lands and Natural Resources, Major Kwame Baah, has delivered a special message from Col. Acheampong, Chairman of the NRC, to General Gowon.

Liberian Secretary of State, Mr. Milton Weeks, has delivered a message from President Tolbert to General Gowon.

Nigeria has given Dahomey an interest-free loan of £1m repayable in 25 years after a five-year grace period. An unspecified part of the loan is committed to Nigerian goods and services, according to the formal agreement.

A ten-man goodwill mission from Cameroon has paid a weeks' visit to Nigeria. Led by Western Cameroon Federal Inspector, M. Guillaume Nsuke, reciprocated an official visit paid by Nigerian delegation led by South Eastern State Military Governor, Brig. Estuana last year.

Nigeria has become the fifth country officially to guarantee permanent entry into its territory by persons from South West Africa using travel documents issued by the UN Council for Namibia.

West Germany has agreed to give Nigeria an additional £830,000 for the expansion of the national telex system. This will bring to £2m. West Germany's loans for the first two phases of the project.

A three-man Senegalese trade mission, led by the Director of External Trade, M. Betaye Sene, has visited Lagos.

Information Commissioner Chief Enahoro said, when receiving the Chinese ambassador, Mr. Yang Chi-Liang, that there should be a more direct exchange of information between Nigeria and China, instead of through third parties.

Thirty-one American military students paid a three-day visit to Lagos, during which they were received by General Gowon, while on a tour of Africa.

Sir James Pyke-Nott, who spent 28 years in Nigeria after joining the Colonial Administrative Service in 1924, has died, aged 74. He became Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Provinces in 1948 and Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Region in 1952.

A publicity campaign to explain the metric system, which is to be introduced from January 1, has been launched by the Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr. Adetoro.



Talking to Overseas Police Adviser to the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, M. J. Macoun, after passing out from the Hendon Police College Overseas Police Officers' course, are (left to right): Inspector Boniface Izedwire, from Uzairue; Inspector Jonathan Adelagun, from Ilorin; Inspector Nicholas Yongabi, from Makurdi; Inspector Matthew Obar, from Oba; and Inspector Ezekiel Akande, from Oyo. Both Inspectors Obar and Akande received certificates of merit for gaining over 90 per cent in their final marks, and here Inspector Obar shows Mr. Macoun his certificate.

Opening the 11-day international book exhibition at the University of Lagos, Chief Anthony Enahoro appealed to publishers in Nigeria to use the book industry not only as a means of communication but also as a medium to foster unity. The supply of books in Nigeria was a major problem, he added. Among the countries taking part in the exhibition are the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

After its three-day annual conference in Zaria, the Nigerian Society of International Affairs called for a redistribution of wealth in Nigeria and for the creation of more equal opportunities. The Society urged the Federal Government to play a more important role on the African scene, said that volunteers should be encouraged to join liberation fighters and recommended the establishment of an O.A.U. military command.

A team of Dutch experts are to try to improve port operations, including cargo handling.

Health Commissioner Alhaji Aminu Kano, currently visiting Egypt, has been received by President Sadat.

Prof. Aboyage, head of Ibadan University's Economics Department, will be among those giving papers to an international conference on trade and development to be held in Cambridge next September.

On April 11 Rivers State recorded its first fatal accident since the changeover to right-hand traffic.

News from the States

The Western State has commuted to 10 years imprisonment the death sentence for armed robbery passed in March on a 20-year-old student, Rafiu Oyejemi was condemned to death by the State armed robbery tribunal after being found guilty of robbing a farmer of £10.

Major towns in Kano State are to be provided with lights in the rural electrification programme during the 1972/73 financial year. The Governor, Police Commissioner Audu Bako said the power would be generated from the Tiga and Baguda dams independently of the ECN and the Niger Dams Authority.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. A. N. Mehta, who walked out on the North Central State Commissioner for Information, (see last week's issue) has said that he is not contemplating an official protest.

A Rivers State Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Wakama, said during a visit to Ogbia county in Brass division that since Shell BP had started operations in the area 15 years ago it had done "little or nothing" to assist in the development or progress of the area. He described the attitude of the company as "complete disregard for the welfare of the people among whom they work", but added that this attitude was now undergoing a change.

As a way of fostering national unity two students from each state are to be admitted to the College of Science and Technology and the Advanced Teachers College in Port Harcourt.

Registration of births and deaths is to start immediately throughout the Federation, the Lagos State Commissioner for Health, Alhaji Ganiyu Dawodu announced.

Over 300 breeding pigs worth 50,000 dollars have been bought from the United States by the Lagos and Western State governments.

The assets of about 300 police officers are to be probed by a commission set up by the South Eastern State Government.

LIBERIA

A credit of \$12m. for a project to assist the government in implementing agricultural development programme announced by the International Development Association (IDA), the "soft-loan" affiliate of the World Bank. The project, the Bank Group's seventh operation in Liberia, brings total lending to over \$27m.

The present project, together with the education project approved in March 1972, says the announcement, reflects a new emphasis on agriculture and education and supports Liberia's current development plans. This project provides for studies required to formulate projects for agricultural development. Since Liberia does not have qualified staff for these studies, they will be carried out by foreign technical assistance. The project provides overseas and local counterpart training for Liberians, who will be able to play an important part in planning and running future agricultural projects.

The present project will help implement government policy in three ways by preparing investment proposals for integrated rural development projects, by surveying and studying the Liberian-owned rubber industry and by a pilot rubber scheme to provide credits for rehabilitation and re-planting of rubber areas; and by strengthening the Ministry of Agriculture by providing experts to assist its research services, review its organization, and plan staff and financial requirements for the next five years. Responsibility for overall implementation of the project will be with the Ministry of Agriculture. A special unit in the Ministry will supervise the pilot rubber scheme and select farms for rehabilitation. The project also provides for consultants to prepare rural development projects and to study the rubber industry and for research.

Total cost is estimated at \$10m. which the IDA credit of \$12m. will provide three-quarters. The Government will meet the rest.

The credit, which is for 50 years, includes a 10 year grace period. Interest is free except for a 2% of 1 per cent service charge to meet IDA's administrative expenses.



TO

WEST AFRICA

NORTHERN ROUTE

SOUTHBOUND: SCANDINAVIA & BORDEAUX TO PORTS WITHIN DAKAR/PORT GENTIL RANGE

NORTHBOUND: PORT GENTIL/DAKAR RANGE TO SCANDINAVIA

SOUTHERN ROUTE

SOUTHBOUND: SCANDINAVIA-ANTWERP-BORDEAUX TO POINTE NOIRE/LOBITO RANGE

NORTHBOUND: ZAIRE/ANGOLA, POINTE NOIRE, SAO THOME PRINCE TO CONTINENT & SCANDINAVIA

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